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The Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching.

The Carnegie foundation. Memorandum for the use of trustees only. The Carnegie foundation(confidential) 1906.

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THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE USE
OF THE TRUSTEES ONLY

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.

The Executive Committee presents to the Trustees for their consideration, the following memorandum, containing the recommendations upon which action will be asked at the meeting of the Trustees on April 9th, prox.

At the first meeting of the Trustees, held in November, 1905, the Executive Committee was authorized to apply to the Congress of the United States for a suitable act of incorporation. This action has been taken and a copy of the act of incorporation so granted is enclosed.

It will be noted that the act is framed strictly upon the lines of Mr. Carnegie's original letter to the Trustees; the changes in the form of organization being adopted with Mr. Carnegie's concurrence. That letter contemplates the formation of a retiring fund, with the purpose to serve not only the interests of teachers, but to make the career of the teacher more attractive to able men. In securing the new act of incorporation, therefore, the Executive Committee has, with the consent of Mr. Carnegie, designated the new corporation, "The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching," a title which explains, partially at least, the purpose of the foundation. This act of incorporation confers very large powers, amongst others, the power to hold property without limit, and to retain as investments, the Bonds which the Founder conveyed to the Carnegie Foundation.

As in all cases where Congress grants such a charter, the legal home of the corporation (in legal phrase, the principal office) must be in the District of Columbia, but in Section 4 the Trustees are given full power to have their office and to transact their business at any place which the by-laws may direct. The act is considered by our Counsel as a most valuable and satisfactory instrument. The memorandum which follows contains the following papers:

1. Mr. Carnegie's original letter to the Trustees.

2. The Act of Incorporation passed by Congress and approved March 10th.

3. The bill introduced at Albany.

4. A memorandum prepared by the Executive Committee for the consideration of the Trustees, proposing the general principles upon which the trust will be administered and defining rules for the granting of retiring allowances and pensions.

At a meeting of the Trustees to be held April 9th, the Executive Committee will recommend a provisional list of accepted institutions and will ask authority to deal with the individual cases which have been presented.

HENRY S. PRITCHETT,
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
ALEX. C. HUMPHREYS,
WOODROW WILSON,
C. C. HARRISON,
FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
ROBERT A. FRANK.

220297

COPY OF LETTER FROM MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

NEW YORK, *April 16th, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN:

I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. New York City generously, and very wisely, provides retiring pensions for teachers in her public schools, and also for her policemen. Very few, indeed, of our colleges are able to do so. The consequences are grievous. Able men hestitate to adopt teaching as a profession and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men, cannot be retired.

I have, therefore, transferred to you and your successors, as Trustees, $10,000,000, 5% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the revenue from which is to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of Universities, Colleges and Technical Schools in our country, Canada and Newfoundland, under such conditions as you may adopt from time to time. Expert calculation shows that the revenue will be ample for the purpose.

The Fund applies to the three classes of institutions named, without regard to race, sex, creed or color. We have, however, to recognize that State and Colonial Governments which have established or mainly supported Universities, Colleges or Schools, may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the State. I cannot, therefore, presume to include them.

There is another class which states do not aid, their constitution in some cases even forbidding it, viz., Sectarian Institutions. Many of these, established long ago, were truly sectarian, but to-day are free to all men of all creeds or of none — such are not to be considered sectarian now. Only such as are under control of a sect or require Trustees (or a majority thereof), officers, faculty or students, to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test, are to be excluded.

Trustees shall hold office for five years and be eligible for re-election. The first Trustees shall draw lots for one, two, three, four or five year terms, so that one-fifth shall retire each year. Each institution participating in the Fund shall cast one vote for Trustees.

The Trustees are hereby given full power to manage the Trust in every respect; to fill vacancies of non-ex-officio members; appoint executive committees; employ agents; change securities, and, generally speaking, to do all things necessary to secure the most beneficial administration of the Funds.

By a two-thirds vote they may from time to time apply the revenues in a different manner and for a different, though similar, purpose to that specified, should coming days bring such changes as to render this necessary in their judgment to produce the best results possible for the teachers and for education.

No Trustee shall incur any legal liability flowing from his Trusteeship. All travelling and hotel expenses incurred by Trustees in the performance of their duties shall be paid from the Fund. The expenses of a wife or daughter accompanying the Trustees to the Annual Meeting are included.

I hope this Fund may do much for the cause of higher education and to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions.

Gratefully yours,

(signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the persons following, namely, Arthur T. Hadley, Charles William Eliot, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jacob G. Schurman, Woodrow Wilson, L. Clark Seelye, Charles C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, S. B. McCormick, Edwin B. Craighead, Henry C. King, Charles F. Thwing, Thomas McClelland, Edwin H. Hughes, H. McClelland Bell, George H. Denny, William Peterson, Samuel Plantz, David S. Jordan, William H. Crawford, Henry S. Pritchett, Frank A. Vanderlip, T. Morris Carnegie, Robert A. Franks, their associates and successors duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate, of the District of Columbia, by the name of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations and restrictions herein contained.

Section 2. That the objects for which said corporation is incorporated shall be —

(a) To receive and maintain a fund or funds and apply the income thereof as follows:

To provide retiring pensions, without regard to race, sex, creed or color, for the teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland, who, by reason of long and meritorious service, or by reason of old age, disability, or other sufficient reason, shall be deemed entitled to the assistance and aid of this corporation, on such terms and conditions, however, as such corporation may from time to time aprove and adopt: Provided, however, That the said retiring pensions shall be paid to such teachers only as are or have been connected with institutions not under control of a sect or which do not require their trustees, their officers, faculties, or students (or a majority thereof) to belong to any specified sect, and which do not impose any theological test as a condition of entrance therein or of connection therewith.

(b) In general, to do and perform all things necessary to encourage, uphold and dignify the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education within the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland aforesaid, and to promote the objects of the Foundation, with full power, however, to the trustees hereinafter appointed and their successors from time to time to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: And provided, That such corporation may by a vote of two-thirds of the entire number of Trustees enlarge or vary the purposes herein set forth, provided that the objects of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing and kindred thereto.

(c) To receive and hold by gift, bequest, devise, grant, or purchase, any real or personal property, and to use and dispose of the same for the purposes of the corporation.

Section 3. That the direction and management of the affairs of the corporation, and the control and disposition of its property and funds, shall be vested in a board of trustees, twenty-five in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Arthur T. Hadley, Charles William Eliot, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jacob G. Schurman, Woodrow Wilson, L. Clark Seelye, Charles C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, S. B. McCormick, Edwin B. Craighead, Henry C. King, Charles F. Thwing, Thomas McClelland, Edwin H. Hughes, H. McClelland Bell, George H. Denny, William Peterson, Samuel Plantz, David S. Jordan, William H. Crawford, Henry S. Pritchett, Frank A. Vanderlip, T. Morris Carnegie, and Robert A. Franks, being twenty-four in number, with power to said board to increase the same to twenty-five in all, who shall constitute the first board of trustees and constitute the members of the corporation. Vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining trustees in such manner as the by-laws shall prescribe, and the persons so elected shall thereupon become trustees and also members of the corporation.

Section 4. The principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the corporation or the trustees and committees may be held in other places, such as the by-laws may from time to time fix.

Section 5. The said trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds, or property which may be transferred to them for the purposes and objects hereinbefore enumerated, and such other funds or property as may at any time be given, devised or bequeathed to them, or to such corporation, for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint officers, whether members of the board of trustees or otherwise, and such employees as may be deemed necessary in carrying on the business of the corporation and at such salaries or with such remuneration as they may think proper; and full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as may be necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in their judgment will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and in general to have and use all the powers and authority necessary to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the donor.

The said trustees shall have further power from time to time to hold as investments any securities transferred or which may be transferred to them or to such corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to invest the same or any part thereof from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as is or may be permitted to trustees or to savings banks or to charitable or literary corporations for investment, according to the laws of the District of Columbia or in such securities as may be transferred to them or authorized for investment by any deed of trust or gift or by any deed of gift or last will and testament to be hereafter made or executed.

Section 6. That the said corporation may take and hold any additional donations, grants, devises, or bequests which may be made in the further support of the purposes of the said corporation.

Section 7. That the services of the trustees of the said corporation, acting as trustees, shall be gratuitous, but such corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by trustees in the performance of their duties.

Section 8. That as soon as may be possible after the passage of this Act, a meeting of the trustees hereinbefore named shall be called by Henry S. Pritchett, Charles William Eliot, Arthur T. Hadley, Nicholas Murray Butler, Woodrow Wilson, Jacob G. Schurman, Charles C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, and George H. Denny, or any six of them, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, by notice served in person, or by mail, addressed to each trustee at his place of residence; and the said trustees named herein, or a majority thereof, being assembled, shall organize and proceed to adopt by-laws, to elect officers, fix their compensation, and generally to organize the said corporation.

The corporation hereby incorporated may accept a transfer of all real and personal property of any other corporation created for similar objects, notwithstanding the fact that both said corporations may have common trustees, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, and may receive, take over, and enter into possession, custody, and management, of all such property, real and personal. Provided, however, that such property shall be applied to the purposes of the corporation hereby incorporated as hereinbefore set forth.

Section 9. That such corporation hereby incorporated, upon accepting a transfer of all the real and personal property of such other corporation shall succeed to the obligations and liabilities and be held liable to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, and contracts of any such corporation so existing, to the same effect as if such corporation hereby incorporated had itself incurred the obligation or liability to pay such debt or damages.

Section 10. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this Act of Incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

Section 11. That this Act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

Approved March 10, 1906.

THE BILL INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

AN ACT

To permit The Carnegie Foundation, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of New York, to convey its property to The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Carnegie Foundation, a corporation heretofore organized on or about the eighth day of May in the year nineteen hundred and five, pursuant to the acts of the legislature of the state of New York relative to membership corporations, is hereby authorized and empowered to grant, convey, assign and transfer all real and personal property of which it may be seized or possessed to The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, [redacted] incorporated by the congress of the United States, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out of the gift of Andrew Carnegie to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools, and to promote the cause of higher education, upon such terms, conditions or limitations as may be agreed upon between such two corporations, notwithstanding the fact that both such corporations have directors in common.

§ 2. Notwithstanding such conveyance and transfer, all and singular the obligations of The Carnegie Foundation shall remain in full force, and the rights of the creditors thereof shall not in any manner be impaired by the passage of this act or the transfer of such property; and the said The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching shall be liable on all contracts made by the said The Carnegie Foundation, and to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities and contracts of the said The Carnegie Foundation to the same effect as if such corporation so incorporated had itself incurred the obligation or liability to pay the same; and no action or proceeding before any court or tribunal shall be deemed to have abated or been discontinued by the passage of this act.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

The aim of the founder in the incorporation of this Foundation is clearly expressed in the Act of Incorporation passed by the Congress of the United States, and approved by the President.

This aim is there stated to be the foundation of an agency to provide retiring allowances for teachers in the universities, colleges and technical schools of the three English-speaking countries of North America, and to serve the cause of higher education by advancing and dignifying the profession of the teacher in these higher institutions of learning. In the following memorandum no account has been taken of institutions controlled or governed by the State, and the question of their admission to the benefits of this Foundation, has been left to be settled after some experience has been had in the actual administration of the trust. The term "professor" as here used, is understood to include Presidents, Deans, Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors, in institutions of higher learning.

Educational Standard.

The term "college" is used to designate, in the United States, institutions varying so widely in entrance requirements, standards of instruction and facilities for work, that for the purposes of this Foundation, it is necessary to use, at least for the present, some arbitrary definition of that term. The following definition, now in use under the revised ordinances of the State of New York, will be employed for the purposes of this Foundation:

> "An institution to be ranked as a college, must have at least six (6) professors giving their entire time to college and university work, a course of four full years in liberal arts and sciences, and should require for admission, not less than the usual four years of academic or high school preparation, or its equivalent, in addition to the pre-academic or grammar school studies."

A technical school, to be eligible, must have entrance requirements equivalent to those of the college in point of school preparation, and must offer courses in pure and applied science of equivalent grade.

Sectarian Limitation.

The Act of Incorporation of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in accordance with the expressed purpose of the founder, explicitly bars sectarian institutions from the list of those sharing in the benefits of the Foundation. At the same time it is clearly the intention of the Founder to exclude only such institutions as make denominational tests, either in the appointment of trustees or officers of instruction, or which are under the control of a denomination. Notwithstanding the definiteness of the language

used in the Act, the application of such tests is by no means simple. It has been suggested that the denominational quality be determined by charter, or act of incorporation, or statutory control, or nominating power residing in a denomination, and hence that the fact that any opinions held by teachers or students within a given institution will not be relevant.

This disposition of the question would be the simplest, but an unsatisfactory one, for the reason that many institutions which are most rigidly denominational, contain nothing in their charters requiring denominational qualifications for officers, teachers or students.

The experience of the State of New York is here again of value. Section 4 of Article 9 of the State Constitution provides:

> "*Restriction of Subsidies.* — Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof, shall use its property or credit, or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection, of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught."

The University Ordinance of the State of New York, touching the definition of sectarianism in schools, reads as follows:

> "*Sectarianism.* — Any school of which the charter, by-laws or rules provide that the students, teachers, trustees or the voters that elect the trustees shall belong to any particular religious body, or any school in which any distinctively denominational tenet or doctrine is taught, shall be deemed and treated as sectarian.
>
> The name of the school, the sources from which its funds are derived, or the denominational connection of its trustees, teachers or students, shall not be construed as determining its character, if under its charter, by-laws and rules the official positions named are not in any way limited to any denomination. Any school of which the principal and the president of the trustees shall certify that under the terms of this ordinance it is unsectarian, shall be so considered till after special inspection and report the regents shall declare it to be sectarian."

In both these acts it will be noted that the teaching of distinctively denominational tenets or doctrines, no less than denominational control, is recognized as constituting sectarianism, and it is under this condition that a large number of schools are classed as sectarian.

It seems, therefore, fair to recognize institutions of learning as eligible to the benefits of this Foundation, so far as sectarianism is involved, under the following conditions:

1. Universities, colleges and technical schools of requisite academic grade, not owned or controlled by a religious organization, and whose acts of incorporation or charters specifically provide that no denominational or sectarian test shall be applied in the choice of trustees, officers or teachers, nor in the admission of students.

2. In the cases of institutions not owned or controlled by a religious organization, and in which no specific statement concerning denominational tests is made in the charters or acts of incorporation, the trustees of such institutions shall be asked to certify by a resolution to the trustees of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, that, notwithstanding the lack of specific prohibition in the charter, "no denominational test is imposed in the choice of trustees, officers or teachers, or in the admission of students, nor are distinctly denominational tenets or doctrines taught to the students." Upon the passage of such resolution by the governing bodies of such institutions, they may be recognized as entitled to the benefits of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, so far as considerations of sectarian control are concerned.

Recognition of Institutions.

Institutions of higher learning, whether universities, colleges or technical schools, whose educational standard is equal to, or higher than, that indicated in the foregoing, and which comply with the conditions regarding sectarian control, may be recognized by the trustees of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, as entitled to share in the benefits of the Foundation, and a list of such accepted institutions will be prepared and announced. This list will be provisional and to it additions will from time to time be made. No institution will be accepted which is so organized that stockholders may participate in its benefits.

To professors in these institutions the benefits of the Foundation shall be extended through the institutions themselves, that is to say, once the rules upon which retiring allowances are granted are definitely determined, they shall work automatically, in what might be called normal cases, that is, in cases of old age or long service. Thus if a professor in such an accepted institution has reached the age of X years, or if he has been in the teaching profession for a period of Y years, he would receive his allowance as soon as his institution applied for it. In cases outside of the normal age or service conditions, the recommendation of the accepted institution shall be considered by the trustees of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and action taken upon the individual case, and once a grant has been made, payment will be made as in normal cases, through the institution.

Recognition of Individual Professors, in Institutions not on the Accepted List.

The trustees realize that there are able and talented teachers who are doing exceptional work for education in institutions which, by reason of the newness of the communities in which they are situated, or for other causes, do not sustain colleges of the standard indicated as necessary to place them on the list of accepted institutions. Individual professors of extraordinary merit or of distinguished service in such institutions may be awarded retiring allowances by the trustees, but in such cases the trustees will deal directly with the individual professor.

Pensions of Widows of Professors.

The Act of Incorporation of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching enables the trustees to undertake such things as may dignify and strengthen the profession of the teacher. It is clearly recognized that under this authorization the trustees may continue retiring allowances as pensions to the widows of those to whom such allowances are granted. It is, however, clear that the gift of Mr. Carnegie was intended primarily for the benefit of teachers themselves, and that to use any large part of the income for the widows of deceased teachers, would seriously interfere with the larger purpose of the Fund. Only a limited number of such grants can, therefore, be made. The amount of such pension shall be determined in each case by the Trustees.

Conditions for the Granting of Retiring Allowances.

Professors shall be eligible for retiring allowances in virtue of:

1. Age
2. Long Service.
3. Meritorious Service.
4. Disability.

The first two grounds for the granting of retiring allowances are those which may be called normal ones, and the granting of a retiring allowance shall normally be based on the two considerations of age and length of service.

1. *Age.* — To be eligible to retirement on the ground of age, a teacher must have reached the age of sixty-five and must have been for fifteen years, professor in a higher institution of learning.

2. *Long Service.* — To be eligible for retirement on the ground of length of service, a teacher must have had twenty-five years' service as a professor in a higher institution of learning. It is not necessary that the whole of the service shall have been given in accepted colleges, universities or technical schools. Whether a professor's connection as a teacher with his institution shall cease at an earlier or later age than sixty-five, is a matter solely within the jurisdiction of the professor himself and the authorities of the institution in which he serves.

3. *Meritorious Service.* — Retiring allowances for meritorious service may be conferred on teachers who have served not less than twenty years as a professor, who have rendered extraordinary or unusual service to education or who have in other posts served education in a conspicuous and unusual manner. Each such case must be considered on its merits.

4. *Disability.* — Retiring allowances may be granted to any professor actually holding a place in the faculty of an institution of higher learning, in case of ill health or disability, which renders him unfit for further service as a teacher. Each case must be considered on its merits, but the recommendations of the authorities of the institution in which the professor is serving, must be had, before a disability allowance can be granted.

In no case shall any allowance be paid to any teacher who continues to give the whole or part of his time to the work of teaching, as a member of the instructing staff of a college or technical school.

The Scale of Retiring Allowances.

The Trustees recognize that a fixed rule limiting the amount of an allowance — such, for instance, as a stated percentage of the professor's salary at the date of retirement — cannot be adopted without working a serious hardship, in many institutions where the salaries are low, and under the best conditions must remain low for many years. The average pay of a professor in the colleges of the country, is approximately Fourteen hundred dollars ($1400). Many professors are doing excellent work to-day on salaries of Twelve hundred dollars ($1200) a year. To grant such a man 50% of his salary would scarcely tend to dignify the profession of the teacher, nor would it have any marked effect in bringing about a raising of salaries. It seems just, therefore, to use a scale in reckoning retiring allowances, which shall have some relation to the amount of the salary itself.

Rules for the Granting of Normal Retiring Allowances.

1. A normal retiring allowance is considered to be one awarded to a professor in an accepted university, college or technical school, on the ground of either age or length of service.

2. Such allowances shall be granted under the following rules, upon the application of the institution with which the professor is connected, and in the application it should be clearly set forth whether the retiring allowance is recommended on the ground of age or service.

3. In reckoning the amount of the retiring allowance the average salary for the past five years of active service shall be considered the active pay.

4. Any person sixty-five years of age, and who has had not less than fifteen years of service as a professor, and who is at the time a professor in an accepted institution, shall be entitled to an annual retiring allowance computed as follows:

(a) — For an active pay of $1600 or less, an allowance of $1000, provided no retiring allowance shall exceed 90% of the active pay.

(b) — For an active pay greater than $1600 the retiring allowance shall equal $1000, increased by 50 dollars for each 100 dollars of active pay in excess of $1600.

(c) — No retiring allowance shall exceed $3000.

5. Any person who has had a service of twenty-five years as a professor and who is at the time a professor, in an accepted institution, shall be entitled to a retiring allowance computed as follows:

(a) — For an active pay of $1600 or less, a retiring allowance of $800, provided that no retiring allowance shall exceed 80% of the active pay.

(b) — For an active pay greater than $1600 the retiring allowance shall equal $800, increased by $40 for each $100 of active pay in excess of $1600.

(c) — For each additional year of service above twenty-five, the retiring allowance shall be increased by 1% of the active pay.

(d) — No retiring allowance shall exceed $3000.

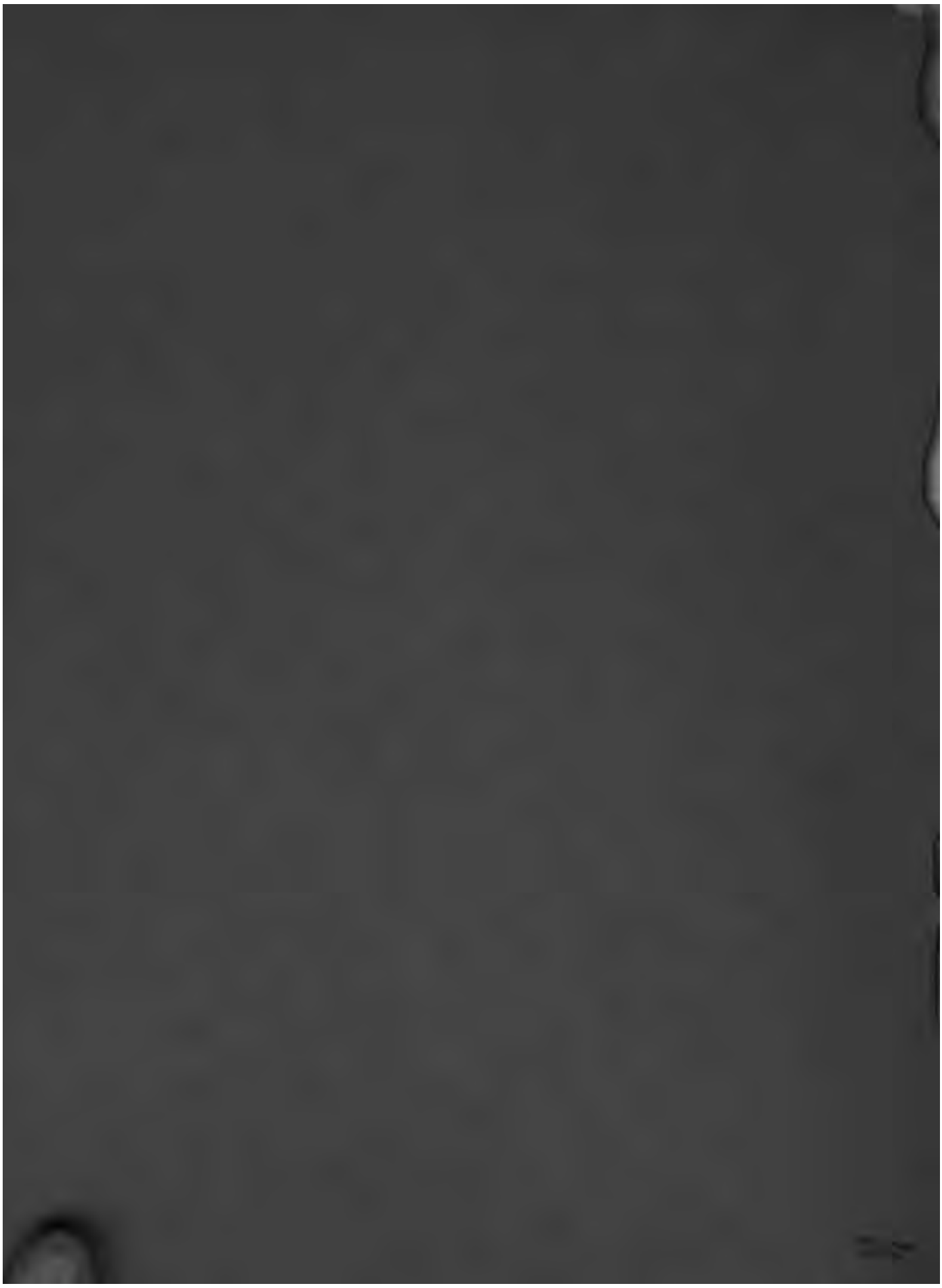
6. No person under the age of sixty-five, or who has served less than twenty-five years, shall be entitled to a retiring allowance, but the trustees may, at their discretion, pay to any person otherwise eligible, who has become incapable of discharging his duties by permanent infirmity of mind or body, an allowance not exceeding that which he would be entitled to receive under Rule 4, had he reached the age of sixty-five.

7. In computing the retiring allowance of a person who has entered the service of an institution of higher learning as a professor at an advanced age, the Trustees may, at their discretion, add a number of years not exceeding ten (10), to his actual time of service.

8. In the preceding rules, years of leave of absence are to be counted as years of service, but not exceeding one year in seven. Librarians, registrars, recorders, and administrative officers of long tenure, whose salaries may be classed with those of professors and assistant professors, are considered eligible to the benefits of a retiring allowance.

9. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching retains the power to alter these rules in such manner as experience may indicate as desirable for the benefit of the whole body of teachers.

10. Teachers in the professional departments of universities whose principal work is outside the profession of teaching are not included.



THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

(CONFIDENTIAL)

April 9th, 1906

INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

(The following lists are provisional and for the use of the Trustees only.)

In the following alphabetically arranged lists the institutions of higher education in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland have been arranged provisionally in five groups, as follows:

GROUP I. Institutions in which there is some measure of denominational control.

GROUP II. Institutions apparently not denominational, but below the educational standard.

GROUP III. Institutions controlled by the Federal, State or Municipal government.

GROUP IV. Institutions possibly eligible, for which further information is needed.

GROUP V. Institutions apparently eligible, assuming that their trustees are willing to pass a resolution such as is recommended by the Executive Committee.

GROUP I

ADRIAN COLLEGE, Adrian, Mich.
Majority of Trustees must be Methodists.

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Baptists.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE, Tuskegee, Ala.
Controlled by Methodist Church.

ALABAMA SYNODICAL COLLEGE, Talladega, Ala.
Owned and controlled by Presbyterian Synod.

ALBANY COLLEGE, Albany, Ore.
"Under control of Presbyterian Church."

ALBERT LEA COLLEGE, Albert Lea, Minn.
One-third of Trustees named by Presbyterian Church.

ALBION COLLEGE, Albion, Mich.
Trustees chosen by Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALBRIGHT COLLEGE, Myerstown, Pa.
"All Trustees must be members of the United Evangelical Church."

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, Meadville, Pa.
No sectarian charter provision. In 1831 agreement made with Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, and later with others, giving certain control.

ALLEN UNIVERSITY, Columbia, S. C.
Trustees elected by Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALMA COLLEGE, Alma, Mich.
Under control of Presbyterian Synod.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, Springfield, Mass.
Majority of corporation must be Congregationalists.

ARKANSAS COLLEGE, Batesville, Ark.
Under control of Presbyterian Synod.

ARKANSAS CUMBERLAND COLLEGE, Clarksville, Ark.
Trustees elected by Presbyterian Synod.

ATHENS FEMALE COLLEGE, Athens, Ala.
Under control of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE, Atlanta, Ga.
President and two-thirds of Trustees must be Baptists.

AUGSBURG SEMINARY, Minneapolis, Minn.
Trustees must be Lutherans.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, Rock Island, Ill.
Trustees must be Lutherans.

BAKER UNIVERSITY, Baldwin, Kan.
Owned and controlled by Methodist Episcopal Church.

BALDWIN UNIVERSITY, Berea, Ohio.
"Under control of Methodist Episcopal Church."

BAPTIST UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN, Raleigh, N. C.
Trustees must be Baptists.

BATES COLLEGE, Lewiston, Me.
Majority of Trustees and of Overseers must be Free Baptists.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Belton, Tex.
Trustees elected by Baptist General Convention of Texas.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Waco, Tex.
Charter provides for Baptist control.

BEAVER COLLEGE, Beaver, Pa.
Under patronage of Methodist Episcopal Church, and charter provides that President must be a member of that denomination.

BELLEVUE COLLEGE, Bellevue, Neb.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

BETHEL COLLEGE, Russellville, Ky.
Four-fifths of Trustees must be Baptists.

BETHEL FEMALE COLLEGE, Hopkinsville, Ky.
Three-fourths of Trustees must be Baptists.

BIDDLE UNIVERSITY, Charlotte, N. C.
Presbyterian control.

BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY, Carlinville, Ill.
Majority of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

BLAIRSVILLE COLLEGE, Blairsville, Penn.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

BLUE MOUNTAIN FEMALE COLLEGE, Blue Mountain, Miss.
School proper owned by private individuals with an affiliated Baptist corporation.

BOSTON COLLEGE, Boston, Mass.
Roman Catholic.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, Boston, Mass.
Charter provides that two-thirds of Trustees must be Methodists.

BRIDGEWATER COLLEGE, Bridgewater, Va.
Under control of German Baptist Brethren.

BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE, Logan, Utah.
Under control of Mormon Church.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence, R. I.
Charter provides for 22 Baptists, 5 Quakers and 5 Episcopalians, as Trustees; and that 8 of the 12 Fellows shall be Baptists.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Will of Founder provided that college should be managed by 13 Trustees, who shall be Friends.

BUCHTEL COLLEGE, Akron, Ohio.
Under control of Ohio State Conference.

BUENA VISTA COLLEGE, Storm Lake, Ia.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

BURLESON COLLEGE, Greenville, Tex.
Trustees appointed by Baptist General Convention of Texas.

BUTLER UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Ind.
Originally N. W. Christian University. (No sectarian charter provision.)

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE, Oakland, Cal.
Baptist.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, Holton, Kan.
Trustees must be acceptable to Annual Conference of United Brethren Church.

CAPITAL UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio.
Under supervision of Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, Carthage, Ill.
"Under the control of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church."

CATAWBA COLLEGE, Newton, N. C.
Under control of the Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C.
Roman Catholic.

CEDARVILLE COLLEGE, Cedarville, Ohio.
"Under control of General Synod of the Presbyterian Church."

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA, Jackson, La.
No sectarian provision in charter. President states that while not a law, it has been a precedent to elect a Methodist Minister as President, and that members of Faculty are usually Methodists.

CENTRAL BAPTIST COLLEGE, Conway, Ark.
Property of Arkansas State Baptist Convention.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Fayette, Mo.
Owned and controlled by Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, Danville, Ky.
Trustees elected by Presbyterian Synods.

CENTRAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Lexington, Mo.
Board of Curators elected by a Presbyterian Synod.

CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI INSTITUTE, French Camp, Miss.
Presbyterian.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Pella, Iowa.
Majority of Trustees must be Baptists.

CENTRAL WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Warrenton, Mo.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Methodist Episcopal Ministers.

CHARLES CITY COLLEGE, Charles City, Ia.
Trustees elected by Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE, Memphis, Tenn.
Roman Catholic.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo.
Roman Catholic.

CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, Canton, Mo.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be members of the "Christian" Church.

CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY, Orangeburg, S. C.
Majority of Trustees must be members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

CLAREMONT COLLEGE, Hickory, N. C.
Three-fifths of Trustees must be members of the Reformed Church.

CLARKSBURG COLLEGE, Clarksburg, Mo.
Under Baptist control.

CLARK UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga.
Owned by Methodist Episcopal Church.

COE COLLEGE, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Election of Trustees subject to veto power in Presbyterian Synod of Iowa.

COLBY COLLEGE, Waterville, Maine.
College accepted a gift of $50,000 on condition that President and majority of Faculty should be Baptists.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Columbia, S. C.
Founded by Presbyterians and termed "The Presbyterian College for Women" in the catalogue. Change of form of corporation pending.

COLLEGE OF EMPORIA, Emporia, Kan.
Trustees elected by Presbyterian Synod.

COLLEGE OF HOLY CROSS, Worcester, Mass.
Roman Catholic.

COLLEGE OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, New Orleans, La.
Roman Catholic.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, San Jose, Cal.
Roman Catholic.

COLLEGE OF SACRED HEART, Denver, Col.
Roman Catholic.

COLLEGE OF SISTER OF BETHANY, Topeka, Kan.
Trustees must be Episcopalians.

COLLEGE OF ST. ELIZABETH, Convent Station, N. J.
Roman Catholic.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Columbia, S. C.
"Property of Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

CONCORDIA COLLEGE, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Trustees and Professors elected by a Lutheran Synod.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE, Mechanicsburg, Wis.
Trustees and Professors elected by a Lutheran Synod.

COOPER COLLEGE, Sterling, Kan.
Trustees elected by Presbyterian Synod.

CORNELL COLLEGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Trustees elected by Methodist Episcopal Conference.

COTNER UNIVERSITY, Bethany, Neb.
Disciples of Christ.

COTTEY COLLEGE, Nevada, Mo.
Methodist Episcopal supervision. (Title to property in President.)

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, Omaha, Neb.
Roman Catholic.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, Lebanon, Tenn.
General Assembly of Cumberland Presbyterian Church has veto power upon election of Trustees.

DAKOTA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Mitchell, S. D.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Methodists.

DALLAS COLLEGE, Dallas, Ore.
Trustees elected by a Conference of the United Evangelical Church.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Davidson, N. C.
Presbyterian control. Professors must be Presbyterians.

DEFIANCE COLLEGE, Defiance, Ohio.
Trustees named by Ohio State Christian Association.

DENISON UNIVERSITY, Granville, Ohio.
Trustees must be Baptists.

DE PAUW UNIVERSITY, Greencastle, Ind.
Trustees elected by Indiana Annual Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.

DES MOINES COLLEGE, Des Moines, Iowa.
Three-quarters of Trustees must be Baptists.

DOANE COLLEGE, Crete, Neb.
Three-quarters of Trustees must be Congregationalists.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY, Des Moines, Iowa.
State Missionary Convention of Church of Christ elect twelve Trustees.

DRURY COLLEGE, Springfield, Nev.

11 of 20 Trustees must be Congregationalists.

DUE WEST FEMALE COLLEGE, Due West, S. C.

Owned by Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

EARLHAM COLLEGE, Richmond, Ind.

Trustees must be Friends.

ELMIRA WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Elmira, N. Y.

Trustees elected by Presbyterian Synod.

ELON COLLEGE, Elon College, N. C.

Trustees must be members of "Christian" Church.

EMORY COLLEGE, Oxford, Ga.

Trustees must be members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE, Emory, Va.

Majority of Trustees must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

EPISCOPAL FEMALE INSTITUTE, Winchester, Va.

No charter sectarian provision.

ERSKINE COLLEGE, Due West, S. C.

"Under control of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod of of the South."

EWING COLLEGE, Ewing, Ill.

Placed under auspices of Baptists in 1887.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE, Wichita, Kan.

Majority of Trustees must be Congregationalists.

FARGO COLLEGE, Fargo, N. D.

Founded and supported by Congregationalists.

FINDLAY COLLEGE, Findlay, Ohio.

Under control of "The Churches of God in North America."

FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY, Fort Worth, Texas.

Methodist Episcopal School. (Charter and other data asked for.)

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, Lancaster, Pa.

Two-thirds of Trustees must be members of German Reformed Church.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Franklin, Ind.

Majority of Trustees Baptists. (Further data and charter sent for.)

FRENCH UNIVERSITY, Wichita, Kan.
Controlled and owned by Society of Friends.

FURMAN UNIVERSITY, Greenville, S. C.
"Controlled by the Baptist State Convention."

GENEVA COLLEGE, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Trustees must be members of Reformed Presbyterian Church.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, Georgetown, Ky.
Controlled by Kentucky Baptist Educational Society.

GERMAN WALLACE COLLEGE, Berea, Ohio.
Trustees must be members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

GONZAZA COLLEGE, Spokane, Wash.
Roman Catholic.

GONZAZA COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.
Roman Catholic.

GRACELAND COLLEGE, Lamoni, Iowa.
Controlled by Mormon Church.

GRAND ISLAND COLLEGE, Grand Island, Neb.
President and two-thirds Trustees must be Baptists.

GRANT UNIVERSITY, Athens, Tenn.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, Greensboro, S. C.
Owned by Methodist Episcopal Church.

GREENVILLE COLLEGE, Greenville, Ill.
Four-fifths of Trustees must be members of the Free Methodist Church.

GREENVILLE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Greenville, S. C.
Owned by Central Illinois Conference Free Methodist Episcopal Church.

GREENVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, Greenville, S. C.
Owned and controlled by Baptists.

GREENVILLE TUSCULUM COLLEGE, Greenville, Tenn.
Controlled by Presbyterian Synod.

GUILFORD COLLEGE, Guilford College, N. C.
Trustees must be members of the Society of Friends.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS COLLEGE, St. Peter, Minn.
"Governed by Swedish Lutheran Minnesota Conference."

HAMILTON COLLEGE, Lexington, Ky.
Trustees must be members of Church of Disciples.

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY, Hamline, Minn.
15 Trustees out of 21 chosen by Methodist Episcopal Conference, 4 of whom must be members of that Church.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
Alliance with Presbyterian Synod of Va., which nominates Trustees.

HANOVER COLLEGE, Hanover, Ind.
Presbyterian. (Charter provides that one-half of Board of Trustees shall be chosen by Presbyterian Synod of Indiana.)

HARDIN COLLEGE & CONSERVATORY, Mexico, Mo.
Majority of Trustees must be Baptists.

HASTINGS COLLEGE, Hastings, Neb.
Election of Trustees approved by Presbyterian Synod.

HEDDING COLLEGE, Abingdon, Ill.
"Under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY, Tiffin, Ohio.
Board of Regents elected by Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church.

HENDERSON COLLEGE, Arkadelphia, Ark.
"Under the control of the Little Rock Methodist Conference."

HENDRIX COLLEGE, Conway, Ark.
Trustees nominated by Methodist Episcopal Conference.

HENRY KENDALL COLLEGE, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.
Management in hands of Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, Hillsdale, Mich.
Majority of Trustees must be Free Will Baptists.

HOPE COLLEGE, Holland, Mich.
Trustees elected by Synods of Reformed Church.

HOWARD COLLEGE, Birmingham, Ala.
Trustees elected by Baptist State Convention.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md.
Roman Catholic.

McKENDREE COLLEGE, Lebanon, Ill.
Under partial Methodist Episcopal control.

McMINNVILLE COLLEGE, McMinnville, Ore.
Three-fourths of Trustees must be Baptists.

MAC ALESTER COLLEGE, St. Paul, Minn.
Three-fourths of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY & WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Kents Hill, Me.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Methodist Episcopal Church members.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE, New York, N. Y.
Roman Catholic.

MARION COLLEGE, Marion, Va.
Majority of Trustees must be members of Evangelical Lutheran Church.

MARQUETTE COLLEGE, Milwaukee, Wis.
Roman Catholic.

MARTIN COLLEGE, Pulaski, Tenn.
Trustees nominated by Methodist Episcopal Church, South. (*College destroyed.*)

MARYVILLE COLLEGE, Maryville, Tenn.
Trustees elected by Presbyterian Church.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Jackson, Tenn.
Trustees elected by Methodist Episcopal Conference.

MERCER UNIVERSITY, Macon, Ga.
Trustees elected by Baptist State Convention.

MIDLAND COLLEGE, Atchison, Kan.
Twenty of twenty-four Trustees must be members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

MILLSAP COLLEGE, Jackson, Miss.
Owned and controlled by certain Methodist Episcopal Conferences.

MILWAUKEE-DOWNER COLLEGE, Milwaukee, Wis.
Three-fourths of Trustees must be members of either Presbyterian or Congregational Church.

MISSION HOUSE OF REFORMED CHURCH IN U. S., Plymouth, Wis.
Trustees elected by Synods of Reformed Church.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE, Clinton, Miss.
Trustees elected by Baptist Convention.

MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE, Marshall, Mo.
Trustees elected by Presbyterian Synods.

MISSOURI WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Cameron, Mo.
Trustees elected by Methodist Episcopal Conference.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, Monmouth, Ill.
Management of School is in a Senate, which charter provides shall consist of nine Trustees and at least 18 Directors, the latter chosen by certain Presbyterian Synods.

MOORES HILL COLLEGE, Moores Hill, Ind.
Under control of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church.

MORAVIAN COLLEGE & THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Bethlehem, Pa.
Controlled by Moravian Church.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR LADIES, Bethlehem, Pa.
Trustees elected by Synods of Moravian Church.

MORGAN COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md.
Election of Trustees subject to approval of Bishop presiding over Washington and Delaware Methodist Episcopal Conferences.

MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE, Sioux City, Iowa.
"Belongs to and is controlled by the Northwest Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE, Atlanta, Ga.
"Owned and controlled by the African Methodist Church."

MORRIS-HARVEY COLLEGE, Barboursville, W. Va.
Controlled by Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, Alliance, Ohio.
Under control of Methodist Episcopal Church. (President writes that it is practically non-sectarian.)

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Mt. St. Mary's College, Md.
Roman Catholic.

MUHLENBURG COLLEGE, Allentown, Pa.
Controlled by Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium.

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE, New Concord, Ohio.
Presbyterian.

NANNIE LOU WARTHEN COLLEGE, Wrightsville, Ga.
Under control of Methodist Episcopal Church.

NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, University Place, Neb.
Trustees elected by Methodist Episcopal Conference.

NEWBERRY COLLEGE, Newberry, S. C.
Trustees elected by Lutheran Synod.

NIAGARA UNIVERSITY, Niagara Univ. P. O., N. Y.
Roman Catholic.

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, Naperville, Ill.
Trustees must be members of Evangelical Association of America.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Ill.
Majority of Trustees must be members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Md.
Roman Catholic.

OAKLAND CITY COLLEGE, Oakland City, Ind.
Trustees must be Baptists.

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, Los Angeles, Cal.
Majority of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Delaware, Ohio.
Under Methodist control.

OLIVET COLLEGE, Olivet, Mich.
No sectarian provision in charter. President writes that the Congregational Church appoints a Visiting Committee. Further information asked for.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY, Ottawa, Kan.
Baptist.

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, Westerville, Ohio.
Charter provides that Trustees shall be elected by certain Conferences of Church of United Brethren.

OUACHITA COLLEGE, Arkadelphia, Ark.
Trustees and Faculty must be Baptists.

OXFORD SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Oxford, Ga.
Catalogue states that the President and his immediate family own the majority of the stock paid in, a very large majority of it being owned and controlled by Baptists.

PACIFIC COLLEGE, Newburg, Ore.
Three-fourths of Trustees must be Friends.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Fort Grove, Ore.
Three-fourths of Trustees must be Congregationalists.

PALMER COLLEGE, Le Grand, Iowa.
Owned by Conference of Christian Church.

PARKER COLLEGE, Winnebago, Minn.
A Free Baptist Denominational School by charter.

PARSONS COLLEGE, Fairfield, Iowa.
Majority of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

PAUL QUINN COLLEGE, Waco, Tex.
Trustees elected by Methodist Episcopal Conference.

PENN COLLEGE, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Majority of Trustees must be Friends.

PENN. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All Trustees must be Presbyterians.

PENN. COLLEGE, Gettysburg, Pa.
Three-fourths of Trustees must be Lutherans.

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE, Little Rock, Ark.
Methodist Episcopal. (Further data requested.)

PHILOMATH COLLEGE, Philomath, Ore.
Owned by United Brethren in Christ Church.

PITTSBURGH COLLEGE OF HOLY GHOST, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Roman Catholic.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, Fort Worth, Tex.
No sectarian provision in charter, but title in charter names school as "The Polytechnic College of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

POMONA COLLEGE, Claremont, Cal.
Majority of Trustees must be Congregationalists.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF S. C., Clinton, S. C.
Trustees must be Presbyterians.

PROSEMINAR DER DEUTSCHEN, Elmhurst, Ill.

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Lynchburg, Va.
Methodist Episcopal Church. (Further data asked.)

RAWLINGS INSTITUTE, Charlottesville, Va.
Baptist General Association of Virginia nominates Trustees.

REDFIELD COLLEGE, Redfield, S. D.
Majority of Trustees must be Congregationalists.

RICHMOND COLLEGE, Richmond, Va.
Education Board of Baptist General Assembly of Va. have legal right to nominate trustees.

RIO GRANDE COLLEGE, Rio Grande, Ohio.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Free Will Baptists.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, Danville, Va.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Lutherans.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, Salem, Va.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Lutherans.

ROCK HILL COLLEGE, Ellicott City, Md.
Roman Catholic.

ROGERSVILLE SYNODICAL COLLEGE, Rogersville, Tenn.
Owned by Synod of Tennessee.

ROGER WILLIAM UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn.
Owned by American Home Baptist Mission Society.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, New Brunswick, N. J.
Three-fourths of Trustees must be members of Reformed Church.

RUST UNIVERSITY, Holly Springs, Miss.
Trustees elected by Methodist Episcopal Conference.

ST. ANSELM'S COLLEGE, Manchester, N. H.
Roman Catholic.

ST. BEDE COLLEGE, Peru, Ill.
Roman Catholic.

ST. BERNARD COLLEGE, St. Bernard P. O., Ala.
Roman Catholic.

ST. BONAVENTURES COLLEGE, Allegheny, N. Y.
Roman Catholic.

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE, Ellicott City, Md.
Roman Catholic.

ST. EDWARD'S COLLEGE, Austin, Tex.
Roman Catholic.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Roman Catholic.

ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS COLLEGE, Quincy, Ill.
Roman Catholic.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, San Francisco, Cal.
Roman Catholic.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Roman Catholic. (No sectarian provision in charter.)

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.
Roman Catholic.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN COLLEGE, Winfield, Kan.
Lutheran Control.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, Collegeville, Minn.
Roman Catholic.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Dubuque, Iowa.
Roman Catholic.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, Canton, N. Y.
Trustees elected by a State Convention of Universalists. Charter provides that "The College of Letters and Science is and shall remain an unsectarian foundation."

ST. LEO COLLEGE, St. Leo, Fla.
Roman Catholic.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo.
Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Belmont, N. C.
Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, St. Mary, Ky.
Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Knoxville, Ill.
Majority of Trustees elected by Episcopal Synod of Illinois.

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY, Galveston, Tex.
Roman Catholic.

ST. MESIERAD SEMINARY & COLLEGE, St. Mesierad, Ind.
Roman Catholic.

ST. OLAF COLLEGE, Northfield, Minn.
Owned and operated by United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, Annandale, N. Y.
Protestant Episcopal.

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE, Bourbonnais, Ill.
Roman Catholic.

ST. VINCENT COLLEGE & SEMINARY, Beatty, Pa.
Roman Catholic.

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Roman Catholic.

"S. W. B." UNIVERSITY, Jackson, Tenn.
30 of 35 Trustees and certain officers must be Baptists.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, Santa Clara, Cal.
Roman Catholic.

SCIO COLLEGE, Scio, Ohio.
Catalogue states that school, in 1877, "passed under control of Methodist Episcopal Church of America."

SHAW UNIVERSITY, Raleigh, N. C.
Charter provides that 3 of the 15 Trustees must be certain officials of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the letter-head used by the President states that the school is under the direction of that Society. (School for colored students.)

SIMPSON COLLEGE, Indianola, Iowa.
Charter provides for school under control of Methodist Episcopal Church.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Ala.
Owned and controlled by Ala. Annual Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.

SOUTHWEST BAPTIST COLLEGE, Bolivar, Mo.
Trustees must be Baptists.

SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY, Clarksville, Tenn.
Trustees and Professors must be Presbyterians.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE, Mobile, Ala.
Roman Catholic.

STONEWALL JACKSON INSTITUTE, Abingdon, Va.
One-half the Trustees elected by Presbyterian Church.

SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY, Selinsgrove, Pa.
Three-fourths of Directors must be Evangelical Lutherans.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Swarthmore, Pa.
Board of Managers must belong to Society of Friends.

SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE, Fulton, Mo.
"Under control of the Presbyterian Synod of Missouri."

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, Syracuse, N. Y.
32 of 38 Trustees elected by Methodist Episcopal Church.

TABOR COLLEGE, Tabor, Iowa.
Some affiliation with Congregationalists. (Further data called for.)

TARKIO COLLEGE, Tarkio, Mo.
10 of 13 Directors chosen by certain Synods of the Presbyterian Church.

TAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Upland, Ind.
Charter provides for school under exclusive control of an Association of Methodist Episcopal Preachers.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, North West, Tex.
Directors must be members of the Christian Church.

THE CANISIUS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.
Roman Catholic.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Durham, N. C.
Two-thirds of Board of Trustees elected by certain Conferences of Methodist Church.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Waxahachie, Tex.
Trustees elected by Synod of Presbyterian Church.

UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Meron, Ind.
Under control and direction of Christian Church.

UNION COLLEGE, College View, Neb.
Under Seventh Day Adventist control. (President states that choice of officers and teachers "depends entirely upon denominational considerations.")

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Baptists.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, University Park, Colo.
Trustees elected by Methodist Episcopal Church.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Notre Dame, Ind.
Roman Catholic.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, Cal.
Charter provides that four-sevenths of Board of Trustees must be members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, Sewanee, Tenn.
Charter provides for school under control and government of Protestant Episcopal Church.

UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER, Wooster, Ohio.
Three-fourths of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

UPPER IOWA UNIVERSITY, Fayette, Ia.
Charter provides for Methodist control.

URSINUS COLLEGE, Collegeville, Pa.
Charter provides that majority of Trustees shall be members of German Reformed Church.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn.
Belongs to Methodist Episcopal Church.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY, Richmond, Va.
Majority of Trustees must be Baptists.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Wake Forest, N. C.
Baptist (charter not yet received).

WALDEN UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn.
Two-thirds of Trustees must belong to Methodist Episcopal Church.

WARTBURG COLLEGE, Clinton, Iowa.
Under control of Lutheran Synod.

WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topeka, Kan.
Charter provides that Trustees shall be acceptable to General Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Washington College, Tenn.
Majority of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

WAYNESBURG COLLEGE, Waynesburg, Pa.
Majority of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

WEAVERVILLE COLLEGE, Weaverville, N. C.
No sectarian charter provision. (President states that it is conducted under auspices of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.)

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.
Owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Conn.
Majority of Trustees and Faculty must be members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

WESTERN BIBLE & LITERARY COLLEGE, Odessa, Mo.

WESTERN COLLEGE, Toledo, Iowa.
Trustees chosen by certain conferences of United Brethren in Christ.

WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Oxford, Ohio.
Charter provides that majority of Trustees must be Evangelical Christians.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE, Westminster, Md.
Charter provides that 12 of 33 Trustees shall always be chosen from members of Maryland Annual Conferences of Methodist Episcopal Church.

WESTFIELD COLLEGE, Westfield, Ill.
Charter provides for election of Trustees by certain Conferences of United Brethren in Christ.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, Fulton, Mo.
Trustees must be Presbyterians.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, New Wilmington, Pa.
Majority of Trustees must be Presbyterian Ministers.

WHITMAN COLLEGE, Walla Walla, Wash.
Majority of Trustees must be Congregationalists.

WHITWORTH COLLEGE, Tacoma, Wash.
Two-thirds of Trustees must be Presbyterians.

WILEY UNIVERSITY, Marshall, Tex.
Majority of Trustees must be members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, Salem, Ga.
Trustees elected by Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE, Liberty, Mo.
Election of Trustees confirmed by General Association of Missouri Baptists.

WILMINGTON COLLEGE, Wilmington, Ohio.
Charter provides for institution under control of Society of Friends.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE, Springfield, Ohio.
Board of Directors elected by Synods of Lutheran Church and Professors must be Lutherans.

WOFFORD COLLEGE, Spartanburg, S. C.
Nominations to Board of Trustees subject to confirmation of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Frederick, Md.
Controlled by a Synod of the Reformed Church.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE, Baltimore, Md.
Election of Trustees must be approved by the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, failure to approve making the election void.

YANKTON COLLEGE, Yankton, S. D.
Majority of Trustees must be Congregationalists.

YORK COLLEGE, York, Neb.
Trustees elected by a Conference of United Brethren.

YOUNG L. G. HARRIS COLLEGE, Young Harris, Ga.
Owned and operated by Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY, Wolfville, N. S.
Board of Governors must be Baptists.

BISHOP FEILD COLLEGE, St. John's, N. F.
Episcopalian.

COLLEGE STE. ANN, Church Point, N. S.
Roman Catholic.

KINGS COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S.
President states that this is a denominational college (Episcopalian).

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, Quebec, Can.
Roman Catholic.

METHODIST COLLEGE, St. John's, N. F.
Methodist.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, Halifax, N. S.

QUEENS UNIVERSITY, Kingston, Ont.
Presbyterian.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, St. John's, N. S.
Roman Catholic.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE, P. E. Island.
Roman Catholic.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Church Point, N. S.
Roman Catholic.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOPS COLLEGE, Lenoxville, Can.
All Trustees must be members of Church of England and Canada.

GROUP II

AMITY COLLEGE, College Springs, Ia.
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga.
BEREA COLLEGE, Berea, Ky.
BOSCOBEL COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.
BURRITT COLLEGE, Spencer, Tenn.
CARSON AND NEWMAN COLLEGE, Jefferson City, Tenn.
CLIFFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, Union, S. C.
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, Charleston, S. C.
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, Williamsburg, Va.
COX COLLEGE (Southern Female College), College Park, Ga.
FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, Ohio.
FREDERICKSBURG COLLEGE, Fredericksburg, Va.
GALLAUDET COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.
HIWASSEE COLLEGE, Sweetwater, Tenn.
HOLLINS INSTITUTE, Hollins, Va.
HOWARD FEMALE COLLEGE, Gallatin, Texas.
IRVING COLLEGE, Mechanicsburg, Penn.
JESSAMINE INSTITUTE, Nicholasville, Ky.
LASELL SEMINARY, Auburndale, Mass.
LELAND UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, La.
LIBERTY LADIES COLLEGE, Liberty, Mo.
LUCY COBB INSTITUTE, Athens, Ga.
MARION FEMALE SEMINARY, Marion, Ala.
MARYLAND COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Lutherville, Md.
MERIDIAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Meridian, Miss.
MILLIGAN COLLEGE, Milligan, Tenn.
MILTON COLLEGE, Milton, Wisconsin.
NATIONAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY, Lebanon, Ohio.

NEW WINDSOR COLLEGE, New Windsor, Md.
NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Northfield, Vt.
OWENSBORO COLLEGE, Owensboro, Ky.
PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PORT GIBSON FEMALE COLLEGE, Port Gibson, Miss.
POTTER COLLEGE, Bowling Green, Ky.
PRITCHETT COLLEGE, Glasgow, Mo.
RANDOLPH–MACON COLLEGE, Ashland, Va.
ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Terre Haute, Ind.
SHORTER COLLEGE, Rome, Ga.
SILLIMAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Clinton, La.
STANFORD MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Stanford, Ky.
TALLADEGA COLLEGE, Talladega, Ala.
THROOP POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Pasedena, Cal.
TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, La.
TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
VASHON COLLEGE AND ACADEMY, Burton, Wash.
WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Chesterton, Md.
WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Va.
WESTBORO SEMINARY & FEMALE COLLEGE, Portland, Maine.
WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Worcester, Mass.

Dalhousie University. Halifax. N. S.
WESTERN CANADA COLLEGE, Province of Alberta, Canada.

GROUP III

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, Greensboro, N. C.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Auburn, Ala.

ALCORN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, Lorman, Miss.

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Clemson College, S. C.

COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW YORK, New York.

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES, Golden, Col.

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Storrs, Conn.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, Newark, Del.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ind.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE OF MISSISSIPPI, Columbia, Miss.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & MECHANICAL ARTS, Ames, Iowa.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kan.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, College Park, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Oxford, Ohio.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES, Houghton, Mich.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Agricultural College, Mich.

MONTANA SCHOOL OF MINES, Butte, Mont.

NEVADA STATE UNIVERSITY, Reno, Nev.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Durham, N. H.

NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & MECHANICAL ARTS, W. Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Agricultural College, N.D.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY & SCHOOL OF MINES, Grand Forks, N. D.

NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Dahlonega, Ga.

OHIO UNIVERSITY, Athens, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corcallis, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, State College, Penn.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette, Ind.

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Kingston, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, Columbia, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Brookings, S. D.

SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL OF MINES, Rapid City, S. D.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Fort Collins, Col.

STATE COLLEGE FOR COLORED STUDENTS, Denver, Del.

STATE COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY, Lexington, Ky.

STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, Iowa.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Okla.

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, College Station, Tex.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, University, Ala.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, Tucson, Ariz.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, Fayetteville, Ark.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Cal.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, Boulder, Col.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Lake City, Fla.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, Athens, Ga.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, Moscow, Idaho.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, Lawrence, Kan.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, Orono, Maine.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, University P. O., Miss.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, Columbia, Mo.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA, Missoula, Mont.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, N. C.
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Ore.
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA, Vermillion, S. D.
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, Austin, Tex.
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City, Utah.
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville, Va.
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Wash.
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, Wis.
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, Laramie, Wy.
VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Lexington, Va.
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Blacksburg, Va.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, P. E. Island.
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, Winnipeg, Canada.
UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N. B.
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada.

GROUP IV

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

BETHANY COLLEGE, Bethany, W. Va.

CONVERSE COLLEGE, Spartanburg, S. C.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE & CONSERVATORY, Charlotte, N. C.

GROVE CITY COLLEGE, Grove City, Pa.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Haverford, Pa.

HIRAM COLLEGE, Hiram, Ohio.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Jacksonville, Ill.

IOWA COLLEGE, Grinnell, Iowa.

LAKE ERIE COLLEGE & SEMINARY, Painsville, Ohio.

MILLS COLLEGE, Mills College P. O., Cal.

RICHMOND COLLEGE, Richmond, Ohio.

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Fla.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Annapolis, Md.

TUFTS COLLEGE, Tufts College, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE, Nashville, Tenn.

GROUP V

ADELPHI COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
ALFRED UNIVERSITY, Alfred, N. Y. Not State aided, except in its conduct of the N. Y. State School of Clay Working, etc.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
AMHERST COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (charter provides that no religious test shall be required of instructors or students).
ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Chicago, Ill. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
BELOIT COLLEGE, Beloit, Wisconsin. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (charter provides that no religious opinions shall be required of teachers or students).
BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, Maine. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
CARLTON COLLEGE, Northfield, Minn. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (charter required that three-fourths of the Trustees to be Congregationalists during *first* year).
CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Cleveland, Ohio. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
CLARK UNIVERSITY, Worcester, Mass. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
CLARKSON (THOMAS L.) SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Potsdam, N. Y. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
COLGATE UNIVERSITY, Hamilton, N. Y. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision). (Originally Baptist. Theological School conducted separately.)
COLORADO COLLEGE, Colorado Springs, Col. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter received).
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York City. Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (charter of 1810 provides that ordinances and by-laws should not make religious tenets of any person a condition of admission to any offices in said college).

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y.	
State aided, but independent of State control.	Non-sectarian (by charter).
~~DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.~~	
~~Not State aided.~~	~~Non-sectarian (by charter).~~
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Hanover, N. H.	
State aided, but independent of control.	Non-sectarian (by charter).
DICKINSON COLLEGE, Carlisle, Penn.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (by charter). Under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but no official connection.
EUREKA COLLEGE, Eureka, Illinois.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (by charter). The Collegiate Department, Columbian College, is under Baptist control, under an independent Board of Trustees.
HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton, N. Y.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (by charter).
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
HOBART COLLEGE, Geneva, N. Y.	
Not State aided.	No sectarian provision in charter, except that Episcopal Bishop shall be a Trustee.
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Md.	
Some State aid, but independent of State control.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
KEUKA COLLEGE, Keuka Park, N. Y.	
State aided, but independent of control.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
KNOX COLLEGE, Galesburg, Illinois.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (charter provision in regard to students, but not in regard to officers and teachers).
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton, Penn.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (by charter). (Owing to lack of support, the college was affiliated with the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in 1850–54, giving the Synod a veto power upon the election of new Trustees.)

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, Appleton, Wisconsin.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (by charter). By-laws provide for a Board of Visitors, chosen by Conferences of the Wisconsin Methodist Episcopal Church, who are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Trustees.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, South Bethlehem, Penn.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (no charter provision). Resolution (1897) of Trustees declares institution free of denominational control.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY, Stanford University, Cal.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (by charter).

MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, Ohio.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Boston, Mass.
State aided, independent of control. Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal, Canada.
No State control (receives small amount from The Superior Education Fund). Non-sectarian (by charter).

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Middlebury, Vermont.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE, South Hadley, Mass.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York City.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (by charter).

OBERLIN COLLEGE, Oberlin, Ohio.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

PARK COLLEGE, Parkville, Missouri.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (by charter).

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, N. J.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (no charter provision). Original charter provided that no one should be excluded from privileges of the University because of different religious belief from that of Trustees.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, Cambridge, Mass.
Not State aided. Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

RENNSALAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.

Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (charter not yet received).

RIPON COLLEGE, Ripon, Wisconsin.

Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision except as regards students).

ROCKFORD COLLEGE, Rockford, Illinois.

Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (charter provides that the institution shall be open to all denominations of Christians, and that the profession of a particular faith shall not be required of students).

SMITH COLLEGE, Northampton, Mass.

Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

TRINITY COLLEGE, Hartford, Conn.

Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (by charter).

UNION COLLEGE, Schenectady, N. Y.

Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (by charter).

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Penn.

Some State aid, but independent of control.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, Rochester, N. Y.

Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision). U. S. Board of Education, 1905, designates this as a Baptist School.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Burlington, Vt.

State has given but little financial support. The Governor and nine members elected by the Legislature for term of six years, constitute one-half the Board of Trustees.	Non-sectarian (by charter).

VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

WABASH COLLEGE, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Not State aided.	Non-sectarian, charter provision. (Classed as non-sectarian in U. S. Commissioner of Education Report.) President states that it is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, but not formally. (Further data to be secured.)

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri.

Not state aided.	Non-sectarian (by charter).

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington, Penn.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (charter provides that "no person shall be excluded therefrom on account of the religious sect or denomination to which he belongs or adheres.") This evidently refers only to students.
WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Wellesley, Mass.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (by provision of by-laws).
WELLS COLLEGE, Aurora, New York.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburg, Penn.	
Some State aid, but independent of control.	Non-sectarian (by charter).
WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Ill.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian, charter provision. (Usually considered a Congregational School, but President writes that no denominational test is, or ever has been, required of trustees, professors or students.)
WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Williamstown, Mass.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).
YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Conn.	
Not State aided.	Non-sectarian (no charter provision).

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